

IN MEMORIAM

1917 — 1987

70 years of German ethnic
impotence in the U.S.A.

GANPAC BRIEF

FEBRUARY 1987 No. 50

A monthly newsletter, written by Hans Schmidt, Washington

DRESDEN AND OTHER ALLIED WAR CRIMES

Dear Members and Supporters:

This year it is 42 years since that horrible day, when the beautiful capital of Saxony, Dresden, was destroyed by armadas of allied bombers. Literally hundreds of thousands of people (the exact number could never be established!) were incinerated in what undoubtedly was the worst "single-day" war crime of Western history.

I am dwelling on the destruction of Dresden not in order to create some guilt complex in the American people - even the airmen participating in the raid had no choice in the matter - but to point out that not one citizen of a former major allied nation has the right to chastize the Germans for any real or alleged war crimes relating to the two World Wars!

If American newsmen attack Austrian President Kurt Waldheim for his involvement in anti-partisan actions in Yugoslavia, then a German like myself can justifiably mention the more than 2,3 million (!) Germans - mostly women and children - who "perished", when over 15 million Germans were driven from their ancestral homes in Eastern Germany and Eastern Europe with the agreement and connivance of the then U.S. Government.

When we read of the "Malmedy Massacre" whereby German soldiers allegedly murdered nearly one hundred American soldiers at the beginning of the "Battle of the Bulge" in December of 1944, then we can point to the also alleged "accidental shooting" of many German P.O.W.s by American G.I.s of the 99th Inf.Div. on the Normandy beaches six months earlier, or to the now well-documented "Lippach Massacre" in April of 1945. (More of this in this issue!).

When now, over 4 decades after that horrible war's end, men like Linnas, Demjanjuk, Fedorenko and Artukovics get hounded to death for their participation in the conflict by the "humanitarians", then we ought to remember the innocent victims of the Ukrainian genocide of the thirties, or "Operation Keelhaul", that stained the colors of the American and British armies of WW2.

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And when daily we hear of Dachau, Auschwitz or other concentration camps, we ought to remember the "Blutsonntag" ("bloody Sunday") of Bromberg -that was just the beginning-, and Dresden, Hamburg, Tokyo and Hiroshima where -also- mostly innocents suffered and died.

Because of the continuing World War II propaganda by those forces that had been the unifying factor behind the Communist/Plutocratic alliance that won, we feel we have to continue to print details of some of the allied misdeeds. Far too few of these facts are known to the American public. And, whoever heard of a trial for those who were responsible for these clear-cut war crimes?

Concerning the concentration camps, we are happy to announce that well-known columnist Jack Anderson seems to have joined "us" revisionists. In his column dated 1/4/1987 (WASHINGTON POST), this was stated:

"Treblinka was not a concentration camp like Dachau and Auschwitz, where people were imprisoned for punishment or used for forced labor and medical experiments. It was a death camp designed solely to exterminate Jews..."

The "Holocaust" story seems to be changing continually. Even lay experts like myself cannot keep track of it all. Pope John Paul II, who still claims "4 million Jews exterminated at Auschwitz" (even though he was located but 25 miles from the camp during the critical years, and seemingly did nothing to stop the carnage!), will probably throw a fit when he reads Anderson's article. And the Israelis don't know whether to look for Treblinka or Sobibor "survivors" that can finger the hapless John Demjanjuk.

Regrettably, I have to reduce more and more reprints (such as the one on page five) in type size in order to get as much material into each GANPAC BRIEF as possible. So much is happening right now that I could write a BRIEF every week and barely cover the essentials. We live in an extremely important era!

ALLIED WAR CRIMES:

In an earlier GANPAC BRIEF I had mentioned the murder of young Waffen-SS soldiers at the hands of U.S. troops in Lippach, near Ellwangen (W. Germany), in April of 1945. Now I have a more detailed account of those happenings. Since nothing of this was mentioned in the American press (although it was well publicized abroad), I herewith translate part of a report from the "NATIONAL ZEITUNG" (8/29/86):

"On or about April 20th, 1945, (2½ weeks before the end of hostilities! HS) about 300 young Waffen-SS soldiers, most of them between 17 and 18 years of age, prepared for the defense of Lippach. The American attack with approx. 80 Sherman tanks began on Sunday, April 22nd. The Waffen-SS soldiers tried to stop the tanks with small, handheld arms. But soon it became clear that under such conditions defense was impossible, and the bulk of the Germans withdrew. Unfortunately, a few dozen of the German soldiers had not been able to retreat, and were captured by the Americans.

Still living witnesses saw how on the afternoon of the 22nd about 20 to 25 drunken black G.I.s pushed a number of German soldiers accompanied by "music and yelling" to the nearby cemetery, and there brutally murdered them by bashing in their heads. Others of the Waffen-SS soldiers were killed by shooting, two more (one of whom who survived the ordeal!) were supposed to be sawed in half in a sawmill but, fortunately, there was no electricity, and the Germans were shot instead* .

Altogether 36 German soldiers were murdered at Lippach. Of 26 of them the names are known, ten rest in unmarked graves. [It seemingly was a common practice in some units of the American Army of WW2, to empty the pockets of fallen enemy soldiers in the search for souvenirs. This practice unfortunately accounts for a large number of still missing German soldiers (even on the Western front) because G.I.s took not only valuables and medals etc. but also the important "Soldbuch" ("pay book") and "Erkennungsmarke" ("dog tag") that every German soldier had on him. After-the-battle photographs taken by the U.S. Army seem to confirm this; the pockets of German war dead invariably have their pockets turned inside out. Conversely, German soldiers rarely touched enemy dead. The 86 or so U.S. fallen of the Malmedy incident had all their personal belongings on them when they were recovered after the German withdrawal by U.S. units. The dead had lain behind German lines for nearly a month.] Incidentally, of the known 26 Waffen-SS dead at Lippach, 1 had been born 1909, three in 1924, 2 in 1926, 2 in 1927, and 18 in 1928, in other words, the bulk were 17 years of age or younger!

On that same Sunday in April of '45, about 20 German women between the ages of 17 and 40 years had also been raped by these marauding Americans, several of the women had been pregnant.

*The German soldier who escaped being sawed in two, only to be shot several times, and left for dead, was taken to a hospital on the next day on the orders of a black American officer."

LIPPACH must be a stand-in for xx such incidents that started on the very day of the invasion, and continued until well after the cessation of hostilities. Nevertheless, I must defend the great mass of American soldiers who only did their duty, and whose greatest wish it was to return home. For transgressions like Lippach the blame lies much more with someone like General Eisenhower than with the lowly G.I. The latter certainly would not have been in position to stop criminal acts by some (very few, percentage-wise) of their "buddies", with insane policies such as the notorious "non-fraternization order" being in force. Gratefully, most G.I.s found out soon enough that the Germans didn't regard them as implacable enemies.

Below you will find part of an article on Harold Macmillan, the former prime minister of Great Britain. Please read these excerpts carefully. There is no doubt that Macmillan really had been a war criminal with the blood of thousands of innocents on his hands. Yet he remained a favorite of the "humanitarians" and their stooges to the very end. The hypocrisy of such people knew no bounds!

The most notorious and bitterly controversial episode of his career came in 1945, at the end of the war, when Mr. Macmillan was serving as resident Allied minister in the Mediterranean theater.

Hundreds of thousands of refugees from Soviet Communist tyranny — some estimates have put the figure as high as 2 million — were forcibly repatriated to the tender mercies of Josef Stalin. They included large numbers of White Russians who had established themselves in Central and Western Europe before World War II even began.

The unfortunate people were by and large either repatriated at the point of British Army bayonets, or cynically handed over to Communist control without being informed of their fate.

The two key political master-minds of the operation, a fact which was feverishly covered up at the time, were then-Foreign Secretary Sir Anthony Eden and the British Cabinet's man on the spot — Mr. Macmillan. For them, the need to "keep Stalin sweet" and "preserve world peace" appeared to override all other considerations.

In his old age, Mr. Macmillan claimed imperfect recollection of his role in the key decisions in this monumental crime. This stance was not enough to stop the Young Conservatives movement of his own Tory Party from publishing an article last year in its regular journal urging that he be tried as a war criminal.

No one has ever presumed to suggest that Mr. Macmillan was vulnerable to Soviet blackmail by his role in the 1945 deportations. But they certainly suggest a cynical disregard by him for the enormity of human suffering that resulted. Nowhere in his later career does he seem to have experienced any sleepless nights, or uttered public expressions of remorse for the decisions he made then.

Judged against this background, the famed Macmillan "compassion" for the ordinary British working man appears more as an aristocrat's desire to treat his own retainers well, and pat them approvingly on the head. Let them have their cars, televisions, and washing machines. And let the rest of the world be cut loose to go its own way.

BY
MARTIN SIEFF

"THE
WASHINGTON
TIMES"

1/7/87

OPERATION KEELHAUL

In a note added in 1973 to his book *The Gulag Archipelago*, Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn wrote on the subject of Operation Keelhaul:

"It is surprising that in the West, where political secrets cannot be kept long, since they inevitably come out in print or are disclosed, the secret of this particular act of betrayal has been very well and carefully kept by the British and American governments. This is truly the last secret, or one of the last, of the Second World War. Having often encountered these people in camps, I was unable to believe for a whole quarter-century that the public in the West knew nothing of this action of the Western governments, this massive handing over of ordinary Russian people to retribution and death. Not until 1973 — in the *Sunday Oklahoman* of January 21 — was an article by Julius Epstein published. And I am here going to be so bold as to express gratitude on behalf of the mass of those who perished and those few left alive. One random little document was published from the many volumes of the hitherto concealed case history of forced repatriation to the Soviet Union. After having remained unmolested in British hands for two years, they had allowed themselves to be lulled into a false sense of security and they were therefore taken completely by surprise... They did not realize they were being repatriated... They were mainly simple peasants with bitter personal grievances against the Bolsheviks." The English authorities gave them the treatment "reserved in the case of every other nation for war criminals alone: that of being handed over against their will to captors who, incidentally, were not expected to give them a fair trial. They were all sent to destruction on the Archipelago." p. 85

On the subject of the repatriation of the Cossacks from Austria in May/June 1945 Aleksandr I. Solzhenitsyn wrote in his *The Gulag Archipelago*:

"In Austria, that May, Churchill perpetrated the same sort of 'act of a loyal ally,' but, out of our accustomed modesty, we did not publicize it. He turned over to the Soviet command the Cossack corps of 90,000 men. Along with them, he also handed over many wagonloads of old people, women and children who did not want to return to their native Cossack rivers. This great hero, monuments to whom will in time cover all England, ordered that they, too, be surrendered to their deaths." pp. 259-60

In a footnote on page 259, Solzhenitsyn writes:

"This surrender was an act of double-dealing consistent with the spirit of traditional English diplomacy. The heart of the matter was that the Cossacks were determined to fight to the death, or to cross the ocean, all the way to Paraguay or Indochina if they had to... anything rather than surrender alive. Therefore, the English proposed, first, that the Cossacks give up their

arms on the pretext of replacing them with standardized weapons. Then the officers — without the enlisted men — were summoned to a supposed conference on the future of the army in the city of Judentown in the English occupation zone. But the English had secretly turned the city over to the Soviet armies the night before. Forty busloads of officers, all the way from commanders of companies on up to General Krasnov himself, crossed a high viaduct and drove straight down into a semicircle of Black Marias, next to which stood convoy guards with lists in their hands. The road back was blocked by Soviet tanks. The officers didn't even have anything with which to shoot themselves or to stab themselves to death, since their weapons had been taken away. They jumped from the viaduct onto the paving stones below. Immediately afterward, and just as treacherously, the English turned over the rank-and-file soldiers by the train-load — pretending that they were on the way to receive new weapons from their commanders.

"In their own countries Roosevelt and Churchill are honored as embodiments of statesmanlike wisdom. To us, in our Russian prison conversations, their consistent shortsightedness and stupidity stood out as astonishingly obvious. How could they, in their decline from 1941 to 1945, fail to secure any guarantees whatever of the independence of Eastern-Europe? How could they give away broad regions of Saxony and Thuringia in exchange for the preposterous toy of a four-zone Berlin, their own future Achilles' heel? And what was the military or political sense in their surrendering to destruction at Stalin's hands hundreds of thousands of armed Soviet citizens determined not to surrender? They say it was the price they paid for Stalin's agreeing to enter the war against Japan. With the atom bomb already in their hands, they paid Stalin for not refusing to occupy Manchuria, for strengthening Mao's T'ung in China, and for giving Kih Il Sung control of half Korea! What bankruptcy of political thought! And when, subsequently, the Russians pushed out Mikolajczyk, when Benes and Masaryk came to their ends, when Berlin was blockaded, and Budapest flamed and fell silent, and Korea went up in smoke, and Britain's Conservatives fled from Suez, could one really believe that those among them with the most accurate memories did not at least recall that episode of the Cossacks?"

We need to be reminded that the Second World War commenced when Germany invaded Poland on September 1, 1939, following a treaty between the Nazis and the Communists known as the Hitler-Stalin Pact or the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact which was signed secretly in August, 1939. In the early days of the war, the Nazis and Communists cooperated in the invasion of Poland. This harmony was shattered when the Germans invaded Russia in June, 1941.

The authoritative British periodical, *SOVIET ANALYST*, reminds us as fol-

lows:

"In fact it was Stalin, not the Americans, who cooperated with the Nazis from 1939 to June 1941, the USSR not the USA which signed a pact with Berlin distributing between them the territory of Poland and the Baltic states. Katyn was a village wiped out by the German invaders; the Katyn massacre was at another place, another time. In the woods near Smolensk, the Germans found the bodies of over 4,000 Polish officers, hands bound behind their backs and shot through the nape of the neck. The post mortem evidence of Swiss forensic experts pointed to the conclusion that since the murders occurred in 1940, Stalin's NKVD was responsible. The 1953 Soviet Encyclopedia says that the victims were 'taken prisoner by the Soviet army during the 1939 liberation of Western Ukraine and Western Belorussia' and makes the false claim that the Nuremberg Tribunal found Nazi war criminals guilty of the Katyn massacre; in fact the embarrassed Western allies let the case drop."

"The veteran Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal, director of the Vienna Documentation centre, recs. is that a Soviet investigator on the Katyn case committed suicide. Wiesenthal has discovered documentary evidence that confirms Soviet guilt at Katyn — and has a copy of a secret protocol to the Soviet-German Friendship Treaty signed in Moscow on 28 September 1939 by the German and Soviet foreign ministers, Ribbentrop and Molotov, in which the two sides agreed to cooperate in suppressing Polish resistance in occupied Poland."

"An NKVD colonel served from 1939 to 1941 as liaison officer at the Cracow headquarters of Hans Frank, the Nazi 'Generalgouverneur'. Visiting NKVD officers enjoyed the Gestapo recreation centre at Zakopane, while Gestapo officers went to Lvov and Kiev in May 1940 for talks with their Soviet colleagues."

"Now *ZVESTIA* (14 April 1985) announces that the present MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs) and KGB (Committee of State Security) will be distributing 40th Anniversary medals to those who served with them during the war. Will the pensioned executioners of Katyn and perpetrators of similar atrocities in the Baltic states be among them? Perhaps there will be medals for the Smersh officers who shot Red Army men for retreating or executed compatriots returned against their will by the Western allies."

"The present Minister of Internal Affairs, Viktor Fedorchuk, served with Smersh in Hungary when that organization seized Raoul Wallenberg, the Swedish diplomat who saved hundreds of Jews from the Nazi death camps. Moscow remains silent about his fate. The Soviet leaders refuse to forget or forgive Nazi crimes; there are other crimes which should also be remembered."

Speak Up — Aug./Sept. 1985 — 7

Please note that in this article Macmillan is not even mentioned! There is a chance that as late as August 1985 the writer of the treatise didn't know of Macmillan's involvement. Compare the lives of Macmillan (the accessory to murder of thousands!) and "Bomber" Harris (the destroyer of ancient European culture) to that of Rudolf Hess, whom not even the biased judges at Nuremberg could find guilty of "war crimes". (Hess was adjudged guilty only of participating in the "planning of aggressive war", whatever that means.) The pervasive silence about Macmillan's part in the betrayal of the Russians, Cossacks, Ukrainians and others proves, how well the news we are allowed to receive is managed. But someday ALL the archives will be opened. And well before 2017, the year when Britain will declassifiy the Hess papers.

Reading passages from Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's books we ought to contemplate how quiet it has become around this great writer...

FROM: The destruction of DRESDEN
by David Irving
Holt, Rinehart and Winston
1964

CHAPTER IV

ANATOMY OF A TRAGEDY

For the least disturbing aspect of the shock-wave from the triple blow on Dresden was the effect it appears to have had on the higher echelons of the N.S.D.A.P. officials and German Government; for a month, in growing volume, Dr. Goebbels had been preaching the story of the Morgenthau-Plan, the half-fact, half-fantasy plan for post-war Germany, which the enemy were supposed to be discussing at Yalta. Now, suddenly and dramatically, the nightmare which they in their own disordered minds had created, appeared to be coming true. Overnight, as the first figures current in Berlin showed, 'between two and three hundred thousand people' had been massacred in a great German city. The Inspector of German Fire Services wrote after the war in his memoirs:

The conflagration in Dresden nourished the suspicion that the Western Allies were concerned only with the liquidation of the German *Volk*. For one last time, Dresden brought the Germans together under the swastika-banner and they then into the arms of their propaganda service, which now more credibly than before could lay the accent on fear: fear of merciless air-raids, fear of the ratified Morgenthau-Plan, fear of extinction.

Other senior German officers held opposing views on morale after the triple blow: 'When this catastrophe became known to the whole of Germany, morale disintegrated everywhere,' a Colonel, in perhaps significantly the *Lufwaffe*, is quoted as admitting in his Interrogation. To those in Dresden who had survived the first attack, however, it must indeed have seemed that all they had been warned of concerning the Allies' Morgenthau-Plan was materialising only too quickly.

On the Altmarkt-square in Dresden, under the victory-memorial erected after the Franco-Prussian war, large static water tanks about 60 feet square had been built. Several hundred people had

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the local hostel for R.A.D. girls, and next to it a temporary hospital for legless soldiers. At the moment when the Full Alarm sirens had sounded on 13th February the R.A.D. girls and the soldiers had been watching a Carnival performance of a puppet show in the hospital basement. In the hospital where the surviving R.A.D. girls had to undertake rescue work later, they found that between forty and fifty of the patients and two doctors had succumbed to the fire; only two doctors and one nurse escaped. The attack had fallen on the city before the soldiers could be evacuated.

'I had never realised that corpses would shiver so small in intense heat; I had seen nothing like it, even in Darmstadt, before,' says the Führer of the R.A.D. unit, who had herself survived the fire-storm in Darmstadt.

Along the southern edge of the Grosser Garten ran the rambling zoological gardens, housing one of the most famous menageries in Central Germany. The bombs that had struck the zoo had already released a considerable number of the animals from shattered cages. The Hagenbeck Zoo in Hamburg had been specially reinforced against air-raids escapes of wild animals: cages had been double-barred and the zoo premises had been encircled by trenches and traps. In Dresden most of the cages were damaged and, to prevent a mass break-out, servicemen were called in to shoot all the remaining animals in the early morning hours after the raids.

Even ten days after the raids, the human victims had still not been removed from the green lawns of the Grosser Garten. A Swiss resident described how two weeks after the raids he set out across the devastated area to visit a friend in Dresden-Gruna. His journey took him along the broad boulevard of Stübels-Allee, where *Reichstutthalter* Mutschmann, Gauleiter of Saxony, had his villa; the road was hard, not only because of the craters and rubble, but also because of the sickening sight of heaps of victims stacked up everywhere. He was later to describe his experiences during the Dresden tragedy in a three-day account of the Allied bomber force's triple blow in one of Switzerland's leading newspapers, commencing on 22nd March, after he had smuggled the notes out of Germany. His account shocked not only the Swiss: less than six days later the Foreign Office made representations to the Prime Minister presumably about the effect that bombing operations on this scale were having on world opinion. This neutral witness had written:

The sight was so appalling that without a second glance I decided not to pick my way among these corpses. For this reason I turned back

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Anatomy of a Tragedy

tried to save themselves and extinguish their burning clothes by climbing into the water tanks; but, although the tanks' walls were about two-and-a-half feet above the ground, in fact the water was over eight feet deep. The sloping walls of the concrete tanks made it impossible to climb out again. Those who could swim were dragged under by those who could not. When the rescue gangs cleared their way through to the Altmarkt-square next afternoon, the tanks were half empty—the water had evaporated in the heat. The people in the tanks were all dead, very dead.

The commander of a Speer-Organisation Transport Company based on Dresden was faced with a terrible sight when he and his men finally struggled through to Lindenau-platz, a square to the south of the Central Station, where their Headquarters were.

Lindenau-platz measured about 100 yards by 150 yards. In the centre there were lawns, with a few trees. In the middle of the square lay an old man, with two dead horses. Hundreds of corpses, completely naked, were scattered round him. The tram-shedder was burnt out; but the most extraordinary thing was the way the people were lying naked all round it. Next to the tram-shedder was a public lavatory of corrugated iron. At the entrance to this was a woman, about thirty years old, completely nude, lying face-down on a fur-coat; not far away lay her identity card, which showed her to be from Berlin. A few yards further on lay two young boys aged about eight and ten clinging tightly to each other; their faces were buried in the ground. They too were stark naked. Their legs were stiff and twisted into the air. In a Lifau-pillar (a cylindrical advertising pillar) which had been overturned, there were two corpses, also naked. There were about twenty or thirty of us who saw this scene. As far as we could make out, the people had stayed in their basements too long; when they were finally driven out, they were suffocated by lack of oxygen.

In this case it is unlikely that carbon-monoxide poisoning was the cause of death: *rigor mortis* would not have set in as described.

Some areas of Dresden had been so severely hit that it was unlikely that any people had escaped with their lives. One of these areas was around Seidnitz-platz. In this square there was also a static water tank, some fifty feet square, but not as deep as the ones in the Altmarkt. It was a grotesque sight. Between 200 and 250 people were still sitting there on the edges of the tank, just where they had been on the night of the raid. There was a gap, here and there, where someone had rolled forward into the tank. But all, again, were dead.

On the corner of Seidnitz-strasse and the square there had been

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and headed for the Grosser Garten. But here it was even more appalling: walking through the grounds, I could see torn-off arms and legs, mutilated torsos, and heads which had been wrench off their bodies and rolled away. In places the corpses were still lying so densely that I had to clear a path through them in order not to tread on dead men and legs.





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December 15, 1986

AUGUSTUS J. VEIT, JR., National Chairman
ILSE HOFFMANN, National Secretary

Mr. Hans Schmidt
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Mr. Schmidt:

The segment of the December newsletter "GANPAC" dealing with the Steuben Society of America has been brought to my attention. Ordinarily, I would not feel compelled to respond to such irresponsible and erroneous material, but this particular piece assaults one of our valued members personally and in a manner so distasteful and repugnant that I feel obliged to set the record straight.

Regarding statements in your brief please note:

1. The National Convention of the Steuben Society of America did not elect new officers but merely officers for the Convention. If you have not read the reports of the Convention it is because you do not read Steuben News. Every U.S. Congressman and Senator has been fully informed of our Convention activities and many have corresponded with us since then.
2. Mr. Joseph Morris was not a keynote speaker but the designated representative of the USIA, invited to address a luncheon gathering during the Convention. While he happens to be a member of B'nai B'rith, that is only one of many distinctions he holds. He did not represent that organization but the U.S. Government to report on activities of the U.S. Information Agency and specifically on progress of the German-American Friendship Garden Project. Incidentally, he did a splendid job and his address was received with much enthusiasm. I am sure you would agree if you had been there.
3. As to our National Secretary, you are correct in stating that she has a long record of service on the National Council. The discharge of her duties as National Secretary and other important offices held by her in our Society has been exemplary and has merited the highest praise and respect from all with whom she has worked for many

Dear friends, as promised, I am here reprinting the STEUBEN SOCIETY President's answer to our December 1986 BRIEF that raised so many eyebrows. I personally am astounded by Mr. Veit's impolite manners, -no dear Mr. Schmidt-, no salutation at the end-, as if I had committed some unspeakable crime when I criticized the Society's Natl. Council, and wrote that somebody in it is Jewish. I must have stepped into a hornet's nest!

Mr. Veit's use of some codewords like "repugnant", and the whole style of his letter is very reminiscent of the mis-elves emanating from the ADL. In fact, it could have been written by them!

We informed Mr. Veit (politely) that our detailed answer to his letter can be found in this month's BRIEF, and you will find it on the following pages.

Is there a chance that we see the pertinent passages (re STEUBEN SOCIETY) from our December BRIEF, and this month's STEUBEN NEWS? We hope so!

/s/

Duty, Justice, Charity and Tolerance!

years. The German American community is fortunate indeed to have the benefit of her untiring labor on its behalf.

As a German-born naturalized U.S. citizen Mrs. Hoffmann fulfilled all membership requirements in our Society when she joined in 1972. Your published information on her background is wrong on all counts. Mrs. Hoffmann was born in Hamburg, Germany, survived the bombing of that city during World War II, came to the United States in 1958, became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1968. As to her religious persuasion (if you must know), she is a member of St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, White Plains, NY, where she worships regularly and served as a member of the Church Council for five years. Incidentally, she has just arranged for the 9th time a German language Christmas Service and Choral Concert which is co-sponsored by the Steuben Society of America Units and all German-American Societies in Westchester.

4. In regard to your allegation that we are a do-nothing National Council, I like to see which organization did more to put German-Americans in a positive light. In 1919, the Steuben Society of America was founded by honorable, highly intellectual Americans of Germanic heritage to combat intolerance such as that which arose from the German-American experience post World War I. The Society was built on the principles of Duty, Justice, Charity and Tolerance and it was because of adherence to these principles that the Steuben Society of America and its members were highly regarded throughout World War II and ever since. It is because of adherence to these principles that distinguished Americans of German ancestry such as Senator Dirksen, Governor Mennon Williams, Rep. Frances Walters (Chairman of Congr. Subcommittee on Immigration), Supreme Court Justice and U.S. Rep. Albert H. Bosch, as well as both Hons. Hamilton Fish Sr. and Jr. became members of the Steuben Society of America.

I need to disillusion you with respect to your desire to create (recreate?) a German identity for the Steuben Society of America. Our members are Americans who are proud of their Germanic heritage but are not German citizens. Furthermore, I must point out as do our Society's Aim and Purposes, that we strive to guard our political liberty by maintaining an honest equality of citizenship regardless of the birth, origin or religion of any citizen. Thus, if we represent more than 52 million Americans of German descent, we include persons of all religious persuasion in this guardianship.

I wish to make clear to you and the public at large that the Steuben Society of America stands totally against anti-semitism or any semblance thereof from any quarter and abhors the intolerant, hateful and empty-headed railing against things Jewish which we still from time to time observe today. When such material comes from those who style themselves as speaking for the German American community in this great nation, it is even more objectionable and must be uniformly condemned. Further, persons of the Jewish faith who are otherwise eligible for membership in the Steuben Society are welcome. We do have Jewish members. In fact, prior to World War II our Jewish members have done much to build and promote this fraternal patriotic American organization. We know that our current relations with many Jewish organizations could be vastly improved if reasonable Americans on both sides worked towards a better understanding instead of continuing the frictions inflicted by a prior generation. We had encouraged President Reagan to go to Bitburg in 1985 precisely for that reason and still cheer him for doing so.

The most irresponsible aspect of your newsletter is that you published the same without any apparent effort to verify or corroborate your statements. Moreover, the printing of Mrs. Hoffmann's private address and inviting your readership to write to her at that address is particularly outrageous and may be legally actionable. Your solicitation has resulted in the receipt by her of numerous pieces of hate mail of the most offensive and repulsive nature. Surely, anyone of intelligence could have anticipated such a result especially in the context of your remarks.

In short, Sir, you have comported ^{yourself} in a most reprehensible manner. The minimum of decency demands a public apology and printing of this letter in your next "brief".


Augustus J. Veit, Jr.
National Chairman

(Due to space limitations we had to put 2 pages on this one).

OUR ANSWER TO MR. VEIT:

1. I am glad that U.S. Congressmen know that the STEUBEN SOCIETY exists, and doesn't upset the now clearly recognizable pro-Zionist and anti-German "apple cart". Sorry about the faux-pas about what the Convention did. I hate "Vereinsmeierei".

2. If Mr. Morris wasn't a keynote speaker, why did STEUBEN NEWS reprint his speech before those of other speakers? As for the enthusiasm after Morris' speech: That's easy to arrange, all you have to do is to purposely keep all other speakers dull.

Your lack of knowledge about the ADI's ignoble anti-German role since (at least) the 20s is appalling. Would Jewish organizations accept a U.S. Gov. speaker tied to the PLO?

3. Concerning Mrs. Hoffmann's background I prefer to trust the late Dr. App. Your attempt to move the German/Jewish relationship totally into the realm of religion is suspect. Karl Marx, the founder of Communism, was born into a "Christian" family converted from Judaism, yet Jews hail him as a "Jewish philosopher". During all of WW2 I knew of half-Jews, one in the military, another was in the Hitler Youth.

4. We know all about the stated principles of the STEUBEN, and we recognize that most of the STEUBEN members are sincere and upright people. Yet there can be no doubt that millions of German-Americans and our culture suffer unbearably due to the continuing anti-German "WW2" propaganda emanating from the same quarters that you call "distinguished". Obviously, the German-Americans didn't get very far with the benevolent, obsequious attitude of the STEUBEN SOCIETY Natl. Council; how about becoming a bit more strident? Something that hasn't proven successful in 66 years can never play an important role in America's new era.

It is typical for the leaders of such organizations such as the STEUBEN SOCIETY, that they are more concerned about "others" than about their own heritage. That nonsensical sentence about "anti-Semitism" says it all. What we, and -I am certain- most STEUBEN members would like to hear, is concern about the all-pervasive anti-Germanism permeating American society today! The "intolerant, hateful (?), empty-headed railings against things Jewish" (seemingly in these GANPAC BRIEFS) are all based on the sorry facts of society today, Herr Veit! And I haven't even scratched the surface yet!

As far as publishing Mrs. Hoffmann's private address, I just wanted to make certain that she got the letters GANPAC BRIEF readers would write to her. And in doing so I am following a practice established by the very people you defended so valiantly in your letter. We still believe that Mrs. Hoffmann should resign from her position as National Secretary due to her lack of perspicacity in the Joe Morris matter!

In conclusion of this matter I would like to show GANPAC BRIEF readers how the "do-nothing attitude" of the STEUBEN SOCIETY National Council translates into reality:

The "Holtzman Amendment", upon which the activities of the notorious OSI of the Justice Department are based, was passed at the instigation and through the pressure (on members of Congress) of Jews and Jewish organizations. It is a Jewish law.

As a result of this "law", not only people are affected who in one way or another had (allegedly) something to do with anti-Jewish measures of the German Reich government during World War II, but also almost anybody who fought on the losing side. Here is one example: A former Obergefreiter (Private, first class) of the German "Heer" (i.e. not Waffen-SS) immigrated to the U.S. and, after waiting the needed 5 years, wanted to become a citizen. At first things ran smoothly, but then there were inexplicable delays, and these were traced directly to the Holtzman amendment under which everybody who wore a German uniform in WW2 became suspect.

This particular man immediately started to fight back, and -among others- wrote letters to major German-American organizations such as D.A.N.K., GANPAC and the STEUBEN SOCIETY. Well, both GANPAC and D.A.N.K. immediately acknowledged the man's letter, and contacted the appropriate authorities (including the President). This ex-German "Ostfront" ("Eastern front") soldier is now a proud citizen. And the letters to the STEUBEN SOCIETY? Why, - - - they probably ended up in the waste basket; Mrs. Hoffmann and her equally efficient assistant would never dream of questioning the validity of (and need for) the Holtzman amendment, that would be anti-Semitic!

* * *

In a recent AMERIKA WOCHE (4732 N. Lincoln Ave., Chicago, IL 60625), we saw an offer for a free treatise titled "Ist nur der Besiegte schuldig?" ("Is only the loser guilty?") that was written by a W. German theologian, and now is translated by an American Lutheran pastor. Since the subject matter fits in well with this month's BRIEF, we contacted the translator, and he is offering the English version to anybody who writes, and encloses a large self-addressed envelope with a 39¢ stamp. Please contact Prof. R. Clarence Lang, 814 E. College, Seguin, TX 78155. It would be nice if you could also enclose a \$ for printing costs.

IRANGATE: Perhaps it is too early to go at this time (mid-January) that far out on a limb, but I am already predicting that the "Israel Plan" (title given by the White House), namely the selling of weapons to Iran, and the illicit transfer of funds to the Nicaraguan "Contras", will be bigger and better for US than had been the BITBURG and WALDHEIM stories. More in next month's BRIEF!

Again thanks for everything. This time particularly for things received and so far not individually acknowledged due to great lack of time. **YOU ARE THE BEST!**

Some of the paid-up GANPAC members still haven't mailed the postcard that had been included in the December BRIEF, and for this reason we had not been able to forward the beautiful "German-American" lapel pin to them. Please mail the card a.s.a.p., or write me a note, using this address: (for the pins only) H.S. P.O. BOX 27562, Washington, D.C. 20038
Addtl. pins may be purchased: 1 for \$3.00, 4 for \$10.00, or 10 for \$20.00 (post-paid).

Sincerely,
Hans Schmidt
Hans Schmidt, Natl. Chairman, GANPAC
No. 50 2/87

Verehrter Leser!

Unsere Wochenblätter DEUTSCHE NATIONAL-ZEITUNG und DEUTSCHER ANZEIGER sind Verfolgungen ausgesetzt, wie sie in der Geschichte freier Rechtsstaaten beispiellos sind. Alle 600 politischen Strafverfahren habe ich als meistverfolgter Bundesbürger erfolgreich bestanden. Das Verfahren vor dem Verfassungsgericht auf Aberkennung meines Rechts auf politische Meinungsäußerung endete mit einem Sieg des Rechtsstaats. Viele hunderte Zivilprozesse gingen zugunsten unserer Zeitungen aus. Der Anzeigen-Boykott konnte uns so wenig umbringen wie die Bombenanschläge. Feinde der Meinungsfreiheit wollen uns durch Sondergesetze und Boykotthetze vernichten. Wenn Sie, verehrter Leser, der Überzeugung sind, daß der Bezug unserer Zeitungen jedermann freistehen sollte, weil eine wirklich freie Gesellschaft ohne Diskussion nicht lebensfähig ist, dann bitte ich um Ihre Unterstützung durch Ihr Abonnement und Patenschaftsabonnement (Bestellscheine umseitig) und eine Spende nach Ihren Möglichkeiten (Zahlkarte anhängend, weitere Konten oben angeführt).

Ihnen alle guten Wünsche
und herzliche Grüße



Dr. Gerhard Frey
Herausgeber

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